

jù xíng jiè shào 句型介绍

jù xíng gōu tōng

句型沟通：Sentence for communication

1. To express "what time is it now?", you say "现在是几点钟？"
xiàn zài shì jǐ diǎn zhōng
2. To tell the time to the hour, you can either say " ...点 or "...点钟". For example:
diǎn diǎn zhōng
1:00 - 一点钟 or 一点
yì diǎn zhōng yì diǎn
3: 00 - 三点钟 or 三点
sān diǎn zhōng sān diǎn
However, 2' o'clock can only be read as 两点钟 (or 两点) instead of 二
liǎng diǎn zhōng liǎng diǎn èr diǎn zhōng èr diǎn
点钟 (or 二点).
3. To tell the time to the minute, you say " ...点...分". For example:
diǎn fēn
3: 15 - 三点十五分 or 三点一刻 (一刻 = 15分钟)
sān diǎn shí wǔ fēn sān diǎn yí kè yí kè fēn zhōng
4: 05 - 四点零五分 or 四点过五分 (零ling2 means zero)
sì diǎn líng wǔ fēn sì diǎn guò wǔ fēn líng
11:25 - 十一时二十五分
shí yī diǎn èr shí wǔ fēn
6:30 - 六时三十分 or 六点半 (半ban4 means half)
liù diǎn sān shí fēn liù diǎn bàn bàn
4. In Chinese, the way we read time is from the biggest time period to smallest time period. Therefore, we say hour first then minutes the second. If there are in morning, noon, afternoon, or evening, we say morning(noon, afternoon, or evening) first, then we tell the time. For example:
zǎo shàng sān diǎn zhōng
3 o'clock in the morning: 早上三点钟
xīng qī sān zǎo shàng sān diǎn zhōng
3 o'clock on Wednesday morning: 星期三早上三点钟
3 o'clock in the morning of June 6th, 1998
nián liù yuè liù rì zǎo shàng sān diǎn
1998年六月六日早上三点

Time, Subject + 有^{yǒu}(have/has)...课^{kè}(class)

Like English, adverbial phrases such as time expressions can be placed at the beginning of the sentences. However, it can never be placed at the end of the sentence which is totally different from English.

To express one's class schedule, you can simply use the sentence pattern: time expressions), subject 有^{yǒu}(have/has)...课^{kè}(class). For example:

在^{zài}九^{jiǔ}点^{diǎn}钟^{zhōng}，我^{wǒ}有^{yǒu}语^{yǔ}文^{wén}课^{kè}。At 9 o'clock, I have language arts.

Sometimes, the word “在^{zài}” can be omitted. You can also say:

九^{jiǔ}点^{diǎn}钟^{zhōng}，我^{wǒ}有^{yǒu}语^{yǔ}文^{wén}课^{kè}。9 o'clock, I have language arts.

Another way of expressing one's class schedule is to put the time expression at the middle of the sentence between the subject and the verb.

Notice the sentence pattern: subject + time + 上^{shàng} / 有^{yǒu} (attend;

have)...课^{kè}(class). For example:

wǒ jiǔ diǎn zhōng shàng yǔ wén kè

我九点钟上语文课。I have language arts class at 9 o'clock.

nǐ jǐ diǎn zhōng shàng shù xué kè

你几点钟上数学课? What time do you have math class?

wǒ zài xīng qī yì zǎo shàng bā diǎn yí kè shàng tǐ yù kè

我在星期一早上八点一刻上体育课。I have P.E at 8:15am
on Monday.